

ATROCIOUS SCHEME IN NEW-JERSEY.
STATEN ISLAND TO BE ANNEXED.

Large Appropriations Asked for.
EXTRAORDINARY POWERS FOR GOV. NEWELL.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

TRENTON, N. J., March 8, 1859.

While the eagle eye of THE TRIBUNE is intently fixed on the State Capital, since the adjournment of the House of Representatives, are you aware that a project is being hatched in this place for the seizure and annexation of Staten Island, so as to round off this State? Such is the fact, I am assured on the most reliable authority. You must know that the proposition to pluck that pen-feather, Sandy Hook, out of our wing has given a great deal of offense in Trenton; and numerous have been the expedients proposed to prevent a repetition of the insult. The most far-seeing consider that to be successful the war must be carried into Africa. If you are to mine we must commence. If New-Yorkers, in their lust for territorial extension, cast longing eyes upon the most easterly point on the continent of New-Jersey, we must retaliate and assume the offensive in turn. And we are going to do it, too. Has it never occurred to you how dangerously situated is Staten Island, in view of our rapidly growing commerce on the Raritan and the Passaic? I have it from unpublished statistics that the annual tonnage of the former is nearly half, and of the latter a little more than three quarters of a million pounds avoirdupois! Staten Island is the key to this magnificent traffic. The erection of such tremendous fortifications at Tompkinsville and Beguine's Point—stronger than the wooden walls of Athens twice over—naturally excites alarm in the bosoms of all who desire the future prosperity of New-Jersey. In addition to these, we have been assured by a member of the Legislature, that a corps of engineers have lately made surveys along the Kills, for the express purpose of putting a practical veto on our trade, or at least converting the channel into another Little Belt with an Elsinore to guard it, demanding toll on every mud-suck passing or repassing, and furnishing a hard nut for some future Frank Pierce to crack. This is a very alarming prospect, I assure you. Were the Union to be dissolved, and war to arise between us and New-York, you in New-York, you would have all the advantage on your side, and, in fact, could shut our men-of-war in Newark and Raritan Bays as close as an oyster, unless a ship canal were constructed across Bergen Point, which may justly be regarded as the Florida of this State.

Let me, therefore, whisper a secret in your acoustical office—of course, not to be mentioned in public. I have been assured by a member of the Third (or lowest) House here that Gov. Newell is engaged in the negotiation of a special message, demanding the surrender of dollars from the Legislature, but our forces, whether on land or water, on a war footing, which implies, I fancy, liberal contracts for high-heeled boots. He will also ask additional powers, so that, after the adjournment of our Legislature, he may be enabled to act with the decision and energy requisite in such a crisis. It is well known that during the canvass of 1856, Dr. Newell was strongly in favor of this project, and repeatedly declared his determination to acquire the island peacefully if we can, forcibly if we must. Indeed, he made no secret of his designs, and it is believed a manifesto to that effect, which circulated powerfully in his election in the southern counties of this State. He believes the time has now come for putting these designs into execution, and that indefinite extension is the only way to success in New-Jersey. The message will be ready by the latter part of this month, as soon as ——— has been confirmed Chancellor, and ——— elected to the United States Senate.

Such is part of the programme, but the half has not been told you. If you will take a steamer or a balloon, and survey our coasts, you will see several hundred oyster boats, which are being collected in order to be converted into an efficient marine; you will see all the Navy-Yards bristling with activity, as if we were on the eve of an important election; and you will witness the crowds of long, lank, unkempt, half-drunken filibusters, who are only awaiting the favorable moment to precipitate themselves upon the long-coveted spot.

There will be a most exciting debate on this topic, and which will be the result is uncertain. The parties have already been pretty distinctly formed—those who are for seconding the Governor and taking advantage of the present crisis to consummate the measure; those who think the time has not yet come, but that (while the tide is ebbing) the island "gravitates" to New-Jersey, and is certain to drop in, some day, by the operation of Newton's law; and those who are opposed to having anything whatever to do with the enterprise. In behalf of the last idea, with which your correspondent sympathizes fully, there is much to be said. One difficulty arises from the fact that we should thus have 75 miles (more or less) additional coast to defend, requiring a vast annual outlay to protect the harbors of the island from aggressions. This would require a whole fleet of oystermen, and also a very large increase to our standing army, already an expensive institution. But, in my mind, the great obstacle arises from the circumstance that we should thus annex a population entirely unfit to carry out a republican government. Like all the other nations of Spanish American descent, they are turbulent, factious, ungovernable, issuing pronouncements, breaking out into rebellion, and committing depredations at which the heart sickens, on the slightest pretext. You have, I dare say, heard of some of their uprisings last Summer, when the fiery cross was sent around Tompkinsville, and the clans, with RAY TOMPKINS at their head, like another Roderick Dhu, rolled up their sleeves and pitched into the burning and plundering business at a fearful rate. This is only an instance of the sort. Others equally atrocious might be mentioned. Shall we, should we, annex such a race to New-Jersey? Never! Never! NEVER! I trust, therefore, the Governor's reconnoissance, which we meet with the fair, is desecrated, and that a measure fraught with consequences so fearful may never receive the sanction of our Legislature.

NORTH.

—Robert McLane, who is to go out Minister to Mexico, is son to Louis McLane of Delaware, was Secretary of State under Gen. Jackson, succeeding Edward Livingston to that office. He was a prominent member of Congress, representing the Baltimore district of Maryland during the Polk Administration, and was subsequently American Minister to China. In the Cincinnati Convention he supported Gen. Pierce, which accounts for the appointment.

The steamer Empire State ran into the schooner Unca of Norwich, at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 6th, off the south end of Goat's Island, near Newport Harbor. The schooner sank in a few minutes after the accident in 30 feet of water. The crew were saved by the boats from the steamer. The Unca was an old vessel, commanded by Capt. Coit, and was from Elizabethport, with 100 tons of coal, bound for Fall River.

—Judge Campbell has made a decision under the License Law, by releasing a man upon a writ of habeas corpus who had been arrested at Cherry Valley the 23d ult. for drunkenness, deciding that he had the right to give bail if he chose, and that he could not be held for trial until he was indicted by the Grand Jury. "Petit larceny," said the Judge, "is the only crime for which the Constitution gives the Legislature the power to put a party on trial without his consent, unless a Grand Jury has found an indictment against him."

—The exports of the State of Ohio the last year (independent of manufactures and the arts) amounted in value to \$50,352,000. The appraised value of her property is \$840,800,031.

WAR INEVITABLE IN EUROPE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, March 18, 1859.

The Emperor of Austria has felt rather uncomfortable ever since the memorable New-Year's reception at the Tuileries; and, forgetting his usual haughtiness, he clings with the utmost tenacity to peace. Pocketing the first insult, declaring that the semi-official pamphlet of La Guerreniere is nothing but an injudicious attempt of an ill-disposed man to create a rupture and a European difficulty. Ignoring the provoking policy of Count Cavour at Turin, the official Vienna papers find no reason for alarm in Napoleon's speech, which in Italy works like a fire-brand. Francis Joseph is even willing to enter into negotiations as to the evacuation of the Roman Legations. He might, perhaps, even cancel the treaties with Parma and Naples, which are so obnoxious to Sardinia, if there were the slightest hope that he could buy off by these means a French invasion in Italy. Still, there is scarcely any reasonable doubt to be entertained about the intentions of Napoleon. He is learning in the most expensive way. Thousands of workmen in the navy yards are preparing the fleet for immediate action. Even the railway between Marseilles and Toulon, which was to be opened in April, must now, according to his orders, be in working condition in March. His official and semi-official writers keep the world constantly in trouble. The first pamphlet was followed by Emile Girardin's lucubrations about the war, disclaiming an Italian campaign as not important enough in its objects for the sacrifices it would entail upon France, but preaching a grand war in conjunction with Russia, for the purpose of settling at once all European questions, by dividing the continent between an Eastern and Western Empire. Absurd as this proposition seems, it covers a threat. Napoleon wishes to indicate that, if thwarted in his Italian schemes, he will not recoil from a greater European war in Germany. Or has he not solemnly declared that the Empire means peace? What, then, would history say of his consistency, if there remained no pledge which he had not broken? No, he must have war. He knows too well that never was a new dynasty established on any throne of the world, without being baptized with blood and consecrated by victory. The massacre of the second of December was sufficient for the time being, but not sufficient to give stability to the Napoleons. War at any price is now his policy, and therefore all his enemies are opposed to it, especially the Republicans and Orleanists. They all know that an Italian campaign must strengthen the Imperial usurper, for they see that the peace policy of Louis Philippe and of the Republic destroyed these two Governments. Lord Normanby, the English Ambassador at Paris in 1848, openly declares, in his silly book about the Revolution, that his motive for recommending moderation and peace to Lamartine and Cavaignac was his fear lest the Republic should prove stable, which would have resulted from a European war. I do not now enter into the discussion whether these views are right or wrong, and still less, whether Italy can be benefited by a Napoleonic campaign and French protection, but I conscientiously state the facts of the case.

Napoleon's fear of Italian assassins continues. He is aware that unless the agitation in the peninsula is allayed, his life will remain in danger. Besides, it is his policy to remove his cousin, Prince Napoleon, from Paris, since he knows that the Prince, as unscrupulous as the Emperor himself, would not respect the rights or even the life of the infant Prince, in the case of his own death. All these causes act in the same direction. Napoleon wants war, and all the concessions of Austria, and even her alliances with Bavaria and other petty German States will not prevent it. Prussia is expected to speak, to protest and to diplomate, but not to do anything in the coming struggle.

In the meantime, Russia is making use of the golden opportunity and undermining the very existence of Turkey, while public attention is riveted on Italy. Prince Alexander Gortschakoff, the newly elected Hospodar, both of Moldavia and Wallachia, has quietly set aside both the treaty of Paris and the suzerainty of the Sultan, by proclaiming the complete union of the principalities in the teeth of the integrity and independence of the Turkish empire; while Prince Milosh, in Servia, has declared himself hereditary Prince, in spite of the Turkish Government, which limited his tenure to the term of his life. The National Convention had previously dissolved the Senate, the majority of which, was bound to the interests of Turkey, and to the influence of Austria. Milosh, at his arrival, dissolved the National Convention, and is now reconstructing the Senate, according to his own pleasure, by filling it with partisans of Russia. This state of things is becoming intolerable to Austria, and we are not surprised to hear that Prince Metternich, now a nonagenarian, but still of unbroken powers, has recently declared, "there has never existed a greater danger for the Austrian Empire during these last forty years, than now."

RHODE ISLAND.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

PROVIDENCE, March 7, 1859.

There is unusual excitement in this little State. Religion, law and politics—these three are receiving uncommon attention from the people. The religious movement is noteworthy, because it justifies that view of human progress contained in the philosophy of M. Auguste Comte and Mr. Buckle. When evangelical clergymen assemble studiously in their churches and there prebend and discuss, as freely as if on an Anti-Slavery platform, subjects of a purely practical character, leaving out of the debates all reference to theology, and almost ignoring metaphysics, we may safely infer that these religious bodies are drifting toward that positive philosophy into which, according to the writers above named, the civilized nations have already entered. Dietetics, physiology, the laws of health, domestic and household economy, and the physical sciences, form the staple of all the speeches. I seldom find a moment not because it is new, for it has always been going on in the world, but on account of the distinctness with which it now presents itself to the observer of human progress.

As to law, all the cotton machinery in the State has not made more noise than the case of *Live vs. Hazard*. The popular excitement upon it has been intense and widely extended; and although there is a bill in the State just now, the quietude is but temporary—a necessary postponement of agitation until the people shall have got through with the State and Congressional elections. Then we may expect a very respectable popular movement, which will be quite damaging to the legal profession in Rhode Island. The action of the Supreme Court in this case, if it has done nothing else to benefit the masses, has excited among them a desire to know more of law than they have hitherto required after. Some of our journals are lamenting the disrespectful language which the common people apply to the Court, and the increasing impudence of the Rhode Island lawyers, most of whom ignore the decision of that august tribunal. Whether the anticipated Law war will be as violent as the *Derr* was, as our *Providence Journal* intimates, will be known when the facts are before the public.

The colored School question is still before our Legislature. There is a probability that the House will enact a law abolishing caste schools in this State, a thing there is no hope that it will be done in the Senate. The colored people of Rhode Island have shown the most indomitable perseverance in this

cause, whose inherent justice they fully appreciate; and the skill, foresight and ability with which they have advocated their claims before the people and in the legislative halls, to equal school privileges, has not been at all favorable to the doctrine of the material superiority of the white race. Some of our legislators, who are not unknown to fame as public speakers, have been a little unsteady at the legal and practical arguments of Downing, and the brilliant eloquence of Waugh (both colored men), when pleading their cause before the Committee of the House. Their facts have never been honestly disputed, and their arguments remain unanswered. See how plain the case is. Neither the State Constitution nor the State laws recognize any difference of complexion among the citizens. The Constitution, you are aware, is not disgraced by the word white. The colored man is taxed like the white citizen; votes and is voted for, and sometimes successfully; and yet his children are entirely excluded from the high school, which is a tax and a privilege not with him, but with the white child. And on the other side, not only are the colored man and his children excluded from the high school, but he is excluded from the common schools, and is set apart for his exclusive use, and there are at long distances from the children's homes. In conducting this movement, the colored people have law, Constitution, republicanism and the absolute right on their side, while on the other there is nothing but a long standing and inveterate prejudice. The right will triumph soon.

On the first Wednesday in April is our State election. There is some trouble here, particularly in the Eastern Congressional District, and the trouble is caused by the leaders of those seventeen known men in this State who voted for Fillmore in 1856. The principal leaders of this faction are those politicians whose record is black with anti-republican deeds; and even now their candidate for Congress from this district boasts in his public speeches that he is a "Clay Whig." But it is not my purpose to criticize the leaders of this party, or to point out the deeds which they are now perpetrating, which are calculated to embarrass if not to defeat the triumph of Republicanism in 1860. They are evidently laboring for some other end than the overthrow of the Slave Power. How they will succeed in putting down Republicanism in this district will be known on the 6th of April. The Republicans have selected for their candidate the Hon. Thomas Davis, who represented this district in the XXXIII Congress. Mr. Davis, until 1854, was a Democrat. He lost his seat at his party at the time of the Nebraska scandal. For more than twenty-five years he has been known as an ardent and able Anti-Slavery man, and never without his testimony against the accursed system, even at the solicitations of his Democratic friends. Mr. Davis has a deep hold upon the masses of the people. He is honest in his heart and flesh of his flesh. They have tried him and they know his worth. His respect for law, his integrity and his practical ability. Few men have been in political life so long and kept so clean a record. From beginning to end it is without spot or blemish. Should he be defeated by the crafty maneuvering of politicians, Freedom, and not Mr. Davis, will be the greatest sufferer.

POLITICAL.

—The Savannah (Ga.) News says that The Journal of Commerce of this city is mistaken in supposing that a large majority at the South is opposed to the slave-trade. Our Wall-street neighbor should be careful not to shake the confidence of its Southern friends in the soundness of its judgment and its morals by such blunders.

—The Savannah Republican makes the recent resolution in Egypt the occasion of some suggestions as to the reorganization of that island. Of course, reasons that are good for Cuba are good for Hayti or for Jamaica. But would it not be well to get Cuba first?

—The Albany Journal says, rather querulously, our Minister to France speaks only broken French; our Minister to Spain is ignorant of Spanish; our Minister to Germany, as a general thing, cannot talk High Dutch from Hebrew, and one of our Ministers to Italy knows equally little of Italian; our Minister to Russia speaks no Russian; our Minister to Constantinople cannot talk Turkey; our Minister to China doesn't know the first word of Chinese. As the rule is invariable there must be a good reason for it. Probably it is intended that they shall do no mischief. Did not Mr. Soule know Spanish? And what a mess he made of it! Let well enough alone.

—The Indiana Legislature have passed a license law, regulating the sale of liquors, and a law for submitting the question of holding a Constitutional Convention to the people, at the next October election. Also, an act directing the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to purchase from \$400,000 to \$500,000 worth of 5 and 2 1/2 per cent. Indiana bonds, at New-York prices. A bill increasing the number of branches of the State Bank failed for want of a Constitutional majority.

—The Cincinnati Enquirer says that, if "Southern Democrats do not consider Mr. Pugh 'reliable' on slavery, they will scarcely find any body that is in Ohio." Fact.

—The Supreme Court at Washington, in the case of The United States vs. Sherman H. Booth, The Supreme Court vs. Error to Supreme Court of Wisconsin, held the whole conduct of the Court below to be totally illegal and virtually revolutionary; that the Marshal had a right, and it was his duty, to resist by force any such interference as that in the case of Booth, on the part of the State power; and that the Fugitive Slave act was clearly constitutional.

—The Louisiana Legislature is following somewhat in the steps of the Illinois Legislature, and is at present at "dead lock" upon the Apportionment bill.

—Major Henry W. Thomas of Fairfax County, Va., was nominated for Congress by the Opposition Convention, at Alexandria, for the VIII Congressional District of Virginia.

—The special election to fill the Senatorial vacancy caused by the death of Judge Swift will take place next week Tuesday. The Republicans are moving in the matter. The Democrats hope to catch them tapping.

—The Common Council of Ulster, acting as a Board of City Commissioners, have decided that there is a between Mr. Hoyt and Mr. Wilson. This, we believe, compels the Mayor of last year (Mr. Cocking) to "hold over."

PERSONAL.

—A letter from The Norfolk Herald, from on board the United States ship-of-war Cyane says that Henry A. Wall is remembered with so much respect in Rio de Janeiro that many of the children of the natives are named for him.

—Ex-President Fillmore has been on a visit to Cincinnati, where he made a speech to his "American" friends in a hall of the Barnes Hotel. In the course of it he made the somewhat gratuitous remark that "he had retired from public life forever."

—Mr. Smith O'Brien has been invited to a public dinner by a number of his admirers in Richmond. His reply was, that as he is making a private tour through the country, he preferred to avoid all such public demonstrations.

—The Montreal (Pa.) Republican says that the story of Weeks, the "converted sinner," of the destitution of his mother and sisters, to support whom he is obliged to return to the stage, is a base fabrication. The father, Caleb Weeks, is an industrious mechanic, quite able to support his family, and would be very "to have the young man do violence to his feelings by deserting the pulpit for the stage on this account."

—Mr. Newton Mercer of New-Orleans has made an additional donation of \$2,500 to the Maryland Agricultural College, making a sum of \$7,500 which he has given to that institution.

—The \$678 raised some time since, in this city, for a monument to James Pennington Cooper, has been transferred to an association at Cooperstown, to aid in erecting a suitable monument to his memory there, where he was buried.

—The students at Amherst College are about to present a service of plate to the venerable Dr. Hitchcock.

—Mr. Bonner says that he would have given \$25,000

for Mr. Everett's "Mount Vernon Papers" if he had not got them for \$10,000. "They sell," he says, "naively and the great journalist, 'please me.'"

—Two swindlers, who called themselves Dr. Wm. Kelly, U. S. A., and J. Wells, were arrested at St. Louis, a few days ago, charged with attempting to put in circulation the bills of a bank called "The Farmers' and Druggists' Bank of Petersburg, Pa.," but which has no legal existence. Some of the paper of this pretended bank is in circulation at the West.

—The Constellation savagely disputed the claim of Fitz James O'Brien, esq., now resident in Boston, to the titles and estates of the Baron of Inchiquin. According to that journal, the whole pretension is pure humbug; and it says, the name of the noble claimant should be changed to Fitz Gammon O'Brien, unless, indeed, as The Constellation is inclined to believe, the story is a hoax, invented for some purpose by some person not friendly to Mr. O'Brien.

—Jacob Bonn, a well-known citizen of Baltimore, and President of the Marine Bank of that city, died on Sunday.

—Mr. Sickles said to a friend, a day or two since, as reported by a correspondent of a Philadelphia paper: "I have the satisfaction to know that nearly every religious paper that has spoken of me has approved the step which I have been compelled to take." Either the letter-writer is mistaken in attributing such a remark to Mr. Sickles, or Mr. Sickles's reading of religious newspapers is limited.

—President Shannon, late of the Missouri University, who died on Friday last, won his title clear to fame by an eccentric defense of human bondage.

—There is too much reason to fear that the story of the murder of Dr. Day and his son, the Kansas pioneers, by a mob of Missouri Border Ruffians at Pottsville, is true. A correspondent of The St. Louis Republican at St. Joseph confirms it, and says the mob numbered 300 strong; that the father begged hard for his life, but that he was spared only long enough to see his son hanged first. The reason given for this infamous crime was the fact that the Court would acquit the prisoners for want of jurisdiction.

—A young woman, Ludwiga Gerardi by name, a Hungarian, and the wife of a cigar-maker in Cincinnati on being accused, a few days since, by her husband of unfaithfulness, took a pistol from a shelf in their shop and blew out her brains. She is described by the Cincinnati papers as young and beautiful, elegant in manners, brilliant in conversation, and of a highly cultivated mind. She died, at any rate, the last thing she undertook to do very completely, for she shattered her head to pieces. Her husband had intercepted a letter of the supposed lover's, making an appointment with her, and had followed her to the spot, and seen them walking together. There seems to have been no other evidence of guilt.

—A man named David appeared at the Station-House in Buffalo, one day last week, asking to be taken care of, and he was committed as a vagrant. The day following, a person arrived in search of him, who announced that, his father and mother having recently died, he was heir to a fortune of two millions of dollars. David is a Russian, and came to this country about two years since, with sixty thousand dollars, half of which he squandered, and the other half lost. It is rather a pity he was found as he might have made a respectable and harmless pauper.

—Mr. F. H. Underwood, one of the projectors and editors of the Atlantic Monthly, has severed his connection with that magazine and has also retired from the establishment of Messrs. Phillips, Sampson & Co., with which he had been for many years associated.

—A relative of John C. Calhoun declares that he was a Swedenborgian.

—Mr. Sickles continues to be visited by crowds, in the streets of "enormous" mobs, and writes a great many letters. It is said that he is "looking exceedingly well." There is evidently a disposition on the part of certain Washington correspondents to lionize Daniel.

—A hall was given last month in Paris to Mr. Preston, our new Minister to Spain.

—On the 17th ult. M. de Lesseps, the projector of the Suez Canal, left Paris definitively to proceed to Egypt to commence the work. He will pass through Berlin, Vienna and Trieste, to see and consult with the Directors living in these cities. On the same day M. Bally was to have embarked for Nicaragua to commence digging a canal there.

—The Rev. Charles Beecher of Georgetown is reported to have renounced the doctrine of original depravity in his pulpit, last Sunday, declaring that men are born pure as Adam, with every faculty perfect.

—The editorial chair of The Providence Journal is occupied during the absence of Henry B. Anthony, as Senator in Congress, by John R. Bartlett, who was the Commissioner to run the boundary line between Mexico and the United States, under Mr. Fillmore.

—The Hon. Henry S. Geyer, ex-Senator from Missouri, who died on the 6th ult. at St. Louis, was a native of Frederick county, Maryland, a lawyer by profession, and a member of the Senate from March 4, 1851, to March 4, 1857. He was a Whig in politics, and cooperated with the Americans.

—Private advices by the steamer Jura state that the Hon. J. Glancy Jones was received at the Court of Vienna on the 14th ult., as United States Minister.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB.

MONDAY, March 7.—ROBT. L. PELL, Chairman, Henry Meigs, Secretary. The Club to-day was very full, including many first farmers, and all appeared deeply interested in the discussions.

During the hour devoted to miscellaneous matters, the SECRETARY read several interesting papers, one of which showed how agriculture is connected with the Opium Trade—Virginia sends North 3,000,000 lbs. of opium. The shells of the oyster used in this city are made into lime, which is principally sold to Virginia farmers.

The Good Gardener's Almanac, is a volume of over 1,500 pages, printed in Paris. It advises every farmer to note daily all changes of weather, and endeavor to get at the truth of his own locality, and not be guided by old superstitions and the South of Spain, this work says, will vegetate at nine years old; but, generally, wheat will not germinate after three years, unless preserved entirely from the air.

Pineapple Pear.—This is a new variety mentioned in the Almanac, which has a very strong pineapple flavor, and is well adapted for the market.

The Celery Radish is a new article that ought to be better known and cultivated in this country, if half as good as it is said to be in France.

Bees.—Mr. PELL made some remarks about bees, according to his opinion, for the production of droppings from fruit growers. The best plan to get bees, he says, is to buy them from a reliable source. After association with the male, the eggs produce workers, or queen bees, according to the size of the cells the eggs are hatched in.

Solons Robinson read several letters and extracts, asking information, some of which called up interesting queries from the audience.

How to Treat an Old Orchard.—WM. P. GATES of Wadsworth, Ct., wants to know how to treat the soil in an old orchard, or where trees have been planted too close together, and how to remove the roots, and how to replant the trees. How, then, shall the soil be treated?

Judge Fessenden of New-Hampshire.—We generally keep our orchards plowed two-thirds of the time, and work the land as far as deep as possible. We don't think it good policy to ripen grain in an orchard. Sow with oats and cut them for green fodder. Plant with corn and cut green. Potatoes are the best food crop for an orchard, old or young.

THOMAS W. FIELD.—I have been trying to answer this question a long time. Some orchards on Long Island that are poorly off, have ceased to bear, while trees in the hedgerows and walls continue to bear fruit abundantly. Some penologists contend that orchards should not be disturbed by the plow. Trees derive very little nutriment from deep soil; it nearly all comes from the fibrous roots near the surface. If we can keep the surface loose it will be useful; but plowing is not the best way.

NASH.—I cannot generally with Mr. Field in this; but, for naturally drained land, I have no doubt it is the best practice to let the land lie in grass. No general rule can be given, but it must be adapted to the situation and circumstances of each orchard.

Mr. PELL.—My experience is that all orchards require plowing. I have found roots in my orchards

large as my arm, extending fourteen feet deep. Rye will kill an orchard quicker than anything else, I never stop to inquire whether it is killing the apple roots or not. I do not advise it, but it will kill them. The subject was still further discussed, without coming to any conclusion whether an orchard should be plowed or not.

To Rejuvenate Old Trees.—ANDREW S. FULLER.—I generally take old trees and find how far out the roots extend, and dig so as to cut off the roots far out and cut ends of all the roots by a sharp trowel deep and three feet wide, which I fill with good soil and manure. It will almost always rejuvenate them. If trees are mossy, scrape it off with a hoe.

THOMAS W. FIELD.—I agree with Mr. Fuller in this recommendation.

Wadsworth, Ct., wants to know if the seed of watermelons will grow after being dried, and if so, how should it be prepared and planted? Can the bushes be transplanted and made to grow successfully?

Mr. FULLER, Mr. FIELD, Mr. PELL, and others gave answers to this question, the gist of which is, that the seed will grow best planted fresh from the berries. If that cannot be done, wash it out from the pulp and put it in earth, not moist enough to rot the seed, nor yet very dry. Transplant the mass as soon as possible, and plant the seeds in rows in nursery, about one with the bushes on the trees. The seed do not live when transplanted from the roots to other localities.

Solons Robinson.—Here is another letter of inquiry: The Fertility Business.—C. Upon of West Meriden, Conn., wants information about establishing a great poultry and egg-producing business, to supply city markets; also, what breed of hens are the best for the purpose.

R. S. FARMER.—I have tried almost all varieties of hens, and have settled upon the Black Spanish, or crosses of them upon the old stock, as I can pick up in market at fifty cents a pair. I have also tried the experiment of keeping hens in the dry and in the wet, letting them out for exercise just before roosting time, feeding them on scraps from the kitchen—potatoes, meat, &c., and corn, and finding eggs cost just three cents a dozen on an average through the year.

Solons Robinson.—I recommend to the inquirer the second of the business in France, where dead horses are converted into eggs and meat.

THOMAS W. FIELD.—The less hens I keep, I think the better for me. I have fed dead horses and all sorts of food, but I can't make it profitable to myself or neighbors either.

Solons Robinson.—I have one more letter, a part of which I will read.

Canada Thistles.—A Vermont boy writes a feeling letter about Canada thistles; for, as he says, "I was once a barefooted Vermont boy, and suffered so much from this same Canada thistle, that I can tell you its name." About subduing them, he says:

"The bee will not discommodate it, only preventing its going to seed, and I make no doubt that the roots are stronger in the Fall, after a hard frost, than they were in the Spring before. For the bee can reach only the top of the plant, and the roots are below ground. It cannot be destroyed by being torn out pieces by the plow or harrow, for its long, ropelike roots—both the vertical and true roots—reaching from two to six feet below the surface of the ground, swarm with buds, and a short fragment answers the purpose of producing a new plant. I have found that the roots are not so hard to pull out as I have supposed. They are rather a pity he was found as he might have made a respectable and harmless pauper.

Mr. F. H. Underwood, one of the projectors and editors of the Atlantic Monthly, has severed his connection with that magazine and has also retired from the establishment of Messrs. Phillips, Sampson & Co., with which he had been for many years associated.

A relative of John C. Calhoun declares that he was a Swedenborgian.

Mr. Sickles continues to be visited by crowds, in the streets of "enormous" mobs, and writes a great many letters. It is said that he is "looking exceedingly well." There is evidently a disposition on the part of certain Washington correspondents to lionize Daniel.

A hall was given last month in Paris to Mr. Preston, our new Minister to Spain.

On the 17th ult. M. de Lesseps, the projector of the Suez Canal, left Paris definitively to proceed to Egypt to commence the work. He will pass through Berlin, Vienna and Trieste, to see and consult with the Directors living in these cities. On the same day M. Bally was to have embarked for Nicaragua to commence digging a canal there.

The Rev. Charles Beecher of Georgetown is reported to have renounced the doctrine of original depravity in his pulpit, last Sunday, declaring that men are born pure as Adam, with every faculty perfect.

The editorial chair of The Providence Journal is occupied during the absence of Henry B. Anthony, as Senator in Congress, by John R. Bartlett, who was the Commissioner to run the boundary line between Mexico and the United States, under Mr. Fillmore.

The Hon. Henry S. Geyer, ex-Senator from Missouri, who died on the 6th ult. at St. Louis, was a native of Frederick county, Maryland, a lawyer by profession, and a member of the Senate from March 4, 1851, to March 4, 1857. He was a Whig in politics, and cooperated with the Americans.

Private advices by the steamer Jura state that the Hon. J. Glancy Jones was received at the Court of Vienna on the 14th ult., as United States Minister.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB.

MONDAY, March 7.—ROBT. L. PELL, Chairman, Henry Meigs, Secretary. The Club to-day was very full, including many first farmers, and all appeared deeply interested in the discussions.

During the hour devoted to miscellaneous matters, the SECRETARY read several interesting papers, one of which showed how agriculture is connected with the Opium Trade—Virginia sends North 3,000,000 lbs. of opium. The shells of the oyster used in this city are made into lime, which is principally sold to Virginia farmers.

The Good Gardener's Almanac, is a volume of over 1,500 pages, printed in Paris. It advises every farmer to note daily all changes of weather, and endeavor to get at the truth of his own locality, and not be guided by old superstitions and the South of Spain, this work says, will vegetate at nine years old; but, generally, wheat will not germinate after three years, unless preserved entirely from the air.

Pineapple Pear.—This is a new variety mentioned in the Almanac, which has a very strong pineapple flavor, and is well adapted for the market.

The Celery Radish is a new article that ought to be better known and cultivated in this country, if half as good as it is said to be in France.

Bees.—Mr. PELL made some remarks about bees, according to his opinion, for the production of droppings from fruit growers. The best plan to get bees, he says, is to buy them from a reliable source. After association with the male, the eggs produce workers, or queen bees, according to the size of the cells the eggs are hatched in.

Solons Robinson read several letters and extracts, asking information, some of which called up interesting queries from the audience.

How to Treat an Old Orchard.—WM. P. GATES of Wadsworth, Ct., wants to know how to treat the soil in an old orchard, or where trees have been planted too close together, and how to remove the roots,